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NO. 34.

POETRY.

THE MISERIES OF MAN.

When chill November's surly blast made fields
and forest's bare,
One evening as I wandered forth along the
banks of Ayer,
I spied a man whose aged form seem'd weary,
worn with care;
His cheeks were furrowed o'er with age, and
hoary was his hair.

"Young stranger, whither wanderest thou?"
began the reverend Sage,
"Does thirst of gold thy steps employ? or
youthful pleasure rage?
Or haply prest with care and woe, too soon
hast thou began
To wander forth with me to mourn the mis-
eries of man?"

The Sun that overhangs yon moor, outspread-
ing far and wide,
Where hundreds labor to support a haughty
lordling's pride,
I've seen yon dreary winter's sun, twice forty
times return,
And ev'ry time has added force that man was
made to mourn.

O man! when in thy early years how prodigal
of time!
Mispending all thy precious hours, thy glorious
youthful prime,
Alternate follies take their sway, licentious pas-
sions burn,
With tenfold force gives nature's law, that man
was made to mourn.

Look not alone on youthful prime, on man-
hood's active might;
Man then is useful to his kind, supported is his
right;
But see him on the edge of life, with care and
sorrow worn!

Old age and want, O ill-match'd pair! shew
man was made to mourn.

A few seem favorites of fate, in pleasures lap
carress'd,
Yet think not all the rich and great, are like-
wise truly blest;
For oh! what crowds in every land, seem
wretched and forlorn,
Through weary life this lesson learn, that man
was made to mourn.

Many and sharp the numerous ills, inwoven
with our frame,
More pointed, we make ourselves regret, re-
morse, and shame;
But man, whose Heaven erected face the
smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless
thousands mourn.

See yonder, poor o'erlabored wight, an abject,
mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth, to give him
leave to toil;
But see this lordly fellow worm the poor peti-
tion spurn,
Unmindful that a helpless wife and weeping off-
spring mourn.

If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave, by nature's
law design'd,
Why was an independent thought o'er planted
in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to his cruelty or scorn?
Or why has man the will and power to make
his fellows mourn.

But let not this, too much, my son, disturb thy
youthful breast;
This partial view of all mankind is surely not
the last;
The poor, distressed, honest man, had surely
ne'er been born
Had there not been some recompense to com-
fort those that mourn.

O death the poor man's greatest friend, the
kindest and the best,
Welcome the hour my weary limbs are laid
with thee to rest;
The great, the wealthy, fear thy power, from
pomp and pleasure torn;
But O, a blessed relief for those who, weary laden,
mourn.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

It is recorded by Mr. Heckewelder,
who was many years a faithful and pious
Moravian Missionary among the Indians,
that when the Revolutionary war began,
the Christian Indians declared "that
God having given the commandment to
his people, 'Thou shalt not kill,' it
must be a great sin for such unto whom
this commandment was known to mur-
der men; and they were determined to
put out of their fellowship any, and ev-
ery person who should join in wars."

In perfect accordance with this deter-
mination was the conduct of the natives
of the Society Islands of whom the En-
glish Missionary, Mr. Ellis repented, that
they (the Miss.) had not instructed the
natives "in particular respecting war;
but so soon as they had learned to read
the Bible understandingly they adopted
and acted on pacific principles as evi-
dently taught in the scriptures, which led

Mr. Ellis to investigate the subject more
fully, and the result was, he was fully
convinced that Christians were prohib-
ited having recourse to deadly weapons
for redress or defence."

"It is certainly a subject of serious
inquiry, why the rude and untutored
children of nature should be so fully and
practically impressed with a belief that
Christianity is a system of Peace, while
millions who enjoy from infancy the
preaching of the Gospel, should think
and act as if it authorized and even in-
culcated a warlike spirit.

Do they expect a future revelation?
This is hopeless, as an inspired Apostle
has solemnly pronounced an imprecation
on those, not even excepting an Angel
from Heaven, who should preach any
other Gospel.

It is a matter of astonishment that
Christians should have so long practised
so bearfaced and anti-scriptural error!

It is proved beyond all doubt, by an-
cient historians both sacred and profane,
that no Christian for the period of two
centuries subsequent to our Savior, was
known to bear arms. When asked the
reason why they refused to fight they
uniformly gave the same answer, "We
are Christians, and therefore cannot
fight." There is an account of several
who were put to death because they re-
fused to fight, whose history I now have
in my hands.

It is the earnest desire of the writer
that Christians would examine this sub-
ject candidly and in the fear of God;
for it is a subject that deserves the most
serious and prayerful attention.

JUSTUS.

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

Cornelia assured her of their perfect
confidence in her, and asked her advice
in their domestic arrangements; and in
ten minutes they became quite acquaint-
ed with their new friend; they were as-
tonished at her language and manners,
for she appeared so different from her
sister Mrs. Allen. The new nurse ar-
ranged every thing in the sick chamber;
the sisters busied themselves in having
every thing in order in the parlor, and
when the doctor paid his visit, they in-
duced him to partake of their evening
repast; the social and pleasant meal was
enlivened by his entertaining conversa-
tion. After he left them, Cornelia men-
tioned the attention and kindness they
had received in a land of strangers, nar-
rated their voyage, their journey, and
the distresses that they had experienced
for several days.

Emma declared that she did not think
that either sin or unkindness could ever
enter the dwellings of these excellent
people, who had thus treated them, who
were strangers and in distress. "Oh!
my dear miss, don't be too sure, sin finds
its way into every corner of the earth,
we must feel humbled, when we think
that no one lives without it, but the
blessings of God, and his mercies find
their way too."

"I should think," said Cornelia, "that
you, dear Miss Rhoda, were an excep-
tion from every impure word, thought,
or deed; and that you had only lived to
do good, and to show how high the moral
character may be exalted."

"And what should lead you to think
so, said the agitated Rhoda, "Oh! my
dear young ladies, you are indeed mis-
taken." "Your own goodness," said
Cornelia, "in coming to assist the sick,
the helpless and distressed stranger, the
character you have from every one, your
kindness to the poor, which we had
from the doctor, and the opinion of Mr.
Howard, all, all convince us, you must
be an exception to the general rule."

"I do not," said the now composed
Rhoda, "believe in total depravity, any
more than I do in the entire perfection
of the human heart. They are both im-
possible; a creature totally depraved
would not be in any way worthy the care
and protection of the Almighty. A crea-
ture, perfect, without error, and free from
human frailty would not need it; his
perfection would enable him to take care
of himself, to be his own advocate and
his own Saviour. But we are all under
the protection of God. We are frail, de-
pendant creatures; every moment proves
how we are incapable of taking care of
ourselves; our very errors declare how sin
besets our natures; but still we pant af-
ter virtue, we long for what is good, we
look forward with hope and cast our-
selves upon Him who came to teach the
weak, the frail, and the wicked. He

went about doing good; shall any one
pretend to goodness and not endeavor to
follow his example? He has taught us
to forgive our enemies;—to render good
for evil;—shall we say we are his disci-
ples and not follow his precepts? He
laid down his life to save those who
humble themselves, and who try to do
what is right.

"But, my dear young ladies, I cannot
deceive you, as it respects myself—in
me you behold a very frail, deceived wo-
man, and though my sin has been con-
cealed from the world, it has been con-
fessed to God, it has been punished by
his dispensations, and I dare look to him
with hope for pardon. You are confi-
ding young creatures; you think me so
much better than I am, that I should
add to my every day sins, if I did not
tell you how wicked I have been; and
then, if you can confide in me, I shall
feel it as a cordial to my wounded spir-
its, like rest to the weary traveller. I
will tell you my story, and then you shall
not say, I have imposed on such inno-
cent and kind young ladies as you are.

"My father was not rich, but he was
able to bring up his daughters, my sis-
ter Allen and myself, better than his
neighbors did; we were his only child-
ren, and as he was industrious and pru-
dent, and as my mother was as good a
wife as ever man was blest with, he could
afford to give us a little learning. He
took a young man into our family, who
was lame, but a good scholar, and a very
good man to instruct us, and whenever
our mother could spare us from our do-
mestic employments, we were engaged
with him, in our studies. When Han-
nah was eighteen and I sixteen, our mas-
ter left us, to reside with a brother, who
offered him a good home, on condition
that he would educate his children.—
Mr. Allen was then courting my sister;
he was thought a very good match; he
had a farm of his own, well stocked, and
a convenient new house; my parents
were pleased that he had chosen Han-
nah, and when they were married, they
furnished the house, and added several
cows, sheep and oxen to their stock of
cattle. We were all very happy, but
this was not to last—like all human
happiness it was soon to be at end; the
scarlet fever and throat distemper came
among us. My dear mother was the
first to whom it was mortal. I cannot
describe how unhappy we all were; it
is now twenty years since then, but I
can never forget the aching hearts it
gave us all. We tried to comfort my
poor father, but it was his death blow;
he was attacked with the fever; he cal-
led incessantly for my mother, blessed his
children and prayed to follow his wife,
and he did follow her. In one short
week, we laid him by her side.

"I hope you will never know the deso-
lation which I felt when returning from
the funeral. I felt alone in the world,
and knew not what to do with myself.—
My sister had a kind husband to protect
her, but I, oh! I was alone in the world,
but both she and Mr. Allen invited me
to live with them. The property my
father left was divided; I had enough
for myself, and something for those who
were not so well off, and yet the income
of my property was more than I needed.
I had a chamber and a lower room to
myself, but I lived in my sister's family.
I have ever found them a kind brother
and sister. It is strange how soon we
get over trouble. In six months I was
cheerful and almost happy. My sister
had a little boy; she named him for our
father; we all loved him dearly. I never
was so happy as when I was carress-
ing the dear little fellow; he used to
love aunt Rhoda as well as his mother.
In two years my sister had a little girl;
she called her for our dear mother. I
felt as if I could never leave them, or
ever be happy without them.

"I apprehend you will think me a
vain, boasting creature, when I tell you
I had several offers of marriage; and
though every body said I was a fool, and
that I stood in my own light, I refused
them all. I had never seen any one
that I could love; my time had not yet
come: but it did come, and brought sor-
row and trouble enough with it. Six-
teen years ago this month, we had one of
the most dreadful snow-storms that ever
was known; it began to snow in the
morning, and Mr. Allen who was a good,
kind man, sent some wood and provi-
sions to the only two families who need-
ed it and lived near us. Towards night
the wind blew and the storm increased.
He had taken care of his cattle early,
and we had lighted a candle, and were
sitting by a blazing fire, with a nice clean
hearth, the baby was in the cradle, and
little James was asleep in his father's
arms. I was fixing our supper, when sis-
ter said she never disliked a storm on her
own account, but when she thought of
the many poor creatures who were suf-
fering, she felt for them.

"I feel more disposed to enjoy this
good fire, and our good supper," said
her husband, "for I know that both
Norman and Jones have enough to make

them comfortable for a week to come.—
Did you send them down some milk, my
dear, by David when he went with the
wood?"

"Yes, I did," said Hannah, "and
likewise sent them some cider and half a
cheese. I knew you would be willing
and I was sure we should never be the
poorer for it—" "I am glad of it," re-
plied Allen, "and when our boy is large
enough to go among the poor, he shall
always carry them some comforts, while
God gives me enough to do with."

"The last words were hardly spoken,
when we heard some one knock at the
door. I went out to open it;—a man
instantly walked in, and followed me in-
to the room;—he was covered with
snow. "You cannot deny me a shelter
from this storm; I must have perished,
if I had not seen the light from your
window," said the stranger.

"Let you be who you will, friend or
enemy, stranger or neighbor, you are
welcome to partake of our fare, and share
our comforts. I was just thinking that
I would not turn a dog from our doors
such a night as this; throw off your coat,
shake off the snow and take a seat by
the fire."

"The man obeyed with alacrity, he
threw his coat, boots and hat into the
entry, and advanced to the fire; the
snow was still on his hair, but indeed la-
dies, I never saw such a sight in my life
as he was, he was much taller than Mr.
Howard, and the shape of his face was
like his, but his eyes were bright; they
were dark; his forehead was high and
like polished marble; his mouth was
not like any other mouth I ever saw;
his lips were cherry red, and his teeth
were whiter than any ivory in the world;
he walked to the fire with such a noble
air, he looked so grand, your father looks
almost like him, only he is so much old-
er. I did observe his dress very particu-
larly; it was scarlet, and made of very
fine cloth. We knew by that that he
must be an officer. He turned to Mr.
Allen and thanked him for the permis-
sion he had given, and then said, "your
hospitality must be extended to my horse
for the poor animal has with difficulty
got through the snow banks that sur-
round you, and requires your kindness
as much as his master.

"Mr. Allen called David and order-
ed the horse to be taken care of. The
stranger told us he had been sent out by
the king's surveyors to mark out the
trees that were to be cut down for the
masts ships early in the spring; that he
had lost his way, missed the men who
were with him and he felt afraid he
must perish in the snow, when the lights
from our windows served him for a guide
to our dwelling. By the time he had
finished this account of himself, our tea
was on the table. We had a fine hot
supper, and he ate with a good appetite,
and appeared to enjoy himself. He told
us a great deal about England; we all
thought it a very short evening. I will
own to you, my dear young ladies, though
I suppose I was very silly, I never was
so glad to see a fair morning, as I was
to find the storm continued. You can-
not think how pleasant he appeared.—
We found his name was Henry Tudor;
that he was under the directions of Col-
onel H. of whom Mr. Allen had heard.

"It was several days before any one
could venter out, and then the two men
whom he had missed, (who had found a
shelter at a neighbor's house about three
miles from here,) heard that Tudor was
at our house, came over to him. It was
thought impossible while the snow was
so deep, to prosecute the surveying; he
dismissed the men, with a letter for the
Colonel, and prevailed upon Mr. Allen
to receive him as a boarder for the next
five or six weeks. I had heard of love,
but till then, I never felt any greater li-
king for one man than another. I be-
lieve I was then first in love; but though
I thought of Tudor all day, and dream-
ed of him all night, and though I saw
nothing but Tudor, and though my heart
sunk if he only left the house for a mi-
nute and leaped with joy when he return-
ed; though I watched every turn of his
beautiful eyes, I did not let him know
I loved him, till he offered me his hand
and heart. He promised he would give
up his present employment and turn far-
mer for my sake. He had neither father
nor mother, nor sister or brother; and
he declared he would be happier with
me on a farm and live like brother Al-
len, than in any other situation. Oh!
I shall never forget how happy I was;
it was the happiest time of my life, and
when the spring opened, how delightful
every thing looked; the birds never
sung so sweetly before, the grass never
looked so green, or the trees so beautiful.

"Tudor left us to visit the colonel, he
was absent a fortnight; how long the
time appeared, and how rejoiced I was
to see him return. He had engaged to
continue the surveying business for that
season, and then exchange his red coat
for a blue one. We informed brother
and sister of our engagement and con-
cluded to be married in the Autumn.

INDIAN RIGHTS.—Mr. Jefferson, in a
letter to Gen. Knox, Secretary of War,
dated Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1791, de-
clares—

"The Indians have a right to the Oc-
cupation of their Lands independent of
the State within whose chartered lines
they happen to be; that until they cede
them by treaty or other transaction e-
quivalent to a treaty, no act of a State
can give a right to such lands; that nei-
ther under the present Constitution, nor
the ancient confederation, had any State
or person a right to treat with the In-
dians without the consent of the Gener-
al Government, that the Government is
determined to extend all its energy for
the patronage and protection of the
rights of the Indians; and that if any
settlements are made on lands not ceded
by them, without the previous consent
of the United States, the Government
will think itself bound, not only to de-
clare to the Indians that such settlements
are without the authority of a portion of
the United States, but to remove them
also by the public force."—Jefferson 3d
Vol. p. 201.

JUDICIAL OPINION.—The other day
a man not very learned in the law, was
committed to jail, as he said, "on suspi-
cion of debt." He didn't like the "con-
struction" very well, and gave his opin-
ion on imprisonment for debt in the fol-
lowing clear and logical style: "There's
neighbor Hardscrabble and I; we were
boys together. We used to go to the
same "school ma'am," when we wa'n't
bigger than a mug o' cider. By some
twistification of luck, he's got rich and I
poor. He keeps a store where he buys
and sells for profit.—(I always get along,
to be sure, by hard service—as Tom
Tough said; till a while ago.) Says I
one day, neighbor Hardscrabble, I want
a few dollars' worth of your comfortables
and, if luck turns right, I'll pay you one
of these days. So he let me have 'em.
The long an' short of it is—I couldn't
pay him when he wanted it; and now
I'm here. Now if I ought to be put in
jail for gitting trusted, he ought to be put
in jail for trusting me!—Independent
Politician.

There are 234 newspapers in the State
of New-York—of these 70 are in favor
of the present National Administration
and 80 are opposed to it; in the latter
number 46 anti-masonic papers are in-
cluded. There are only two counties
(Putnam and Rockland,) in which no
papers are published. The whole num-
ber of papers annually printed in the
State is 14,536,000, which consume 33-
000 reams of paper; the cost of which is
estimated at \$133,000. There are 51
newspapers of all kinds issued in the
city of New-York, of which 11 are daily;
10 semi-weekly; 24 weekly; 5 semi-
monthly and 1 monthly.

The Providence Journal states that
Edward Greene, the driver of the Stage
between Hartford and Providence, per-
ished on Monday, 17th inst. between
Gloucester and Ashford. Mr. Crines, a
passenger, finding that the driver was o-
vercome by fatigue and cold, wrapped
buffalo skins around him and endeavor-
ed to arouse him and keep him awake,
but in a short time he was dead. Mr.
Crines then drove to Ashford. The
decease was 22 years of age.

The same paper states that a boy, in
Foster, about 14 years old, was sent by
his father, to a store, near Connecticut
line, Saturday, to get some oil, and at-
tempted to return. He was found bur-
ied in a snow drift, frozen to death,
holding in one hand the jug of oil.

Strange effect of a Drought.—The
Natchitoches paper of the 5th ult. states
that the bold, rapid, and until then un-
fathomable stream, Red River, which
has, for years past, wafted on its trail-
quill bosom, to theemporium of nations,
the fruits of the prolific soil through
which it glides, owing to the unparalleled
drought with which that section of the
country has been visited during the last
summer, had changed the course in
which it has run for centuries past, and
that it has been for many days flowing
in a different direction.

Neighbor Higgins came in rubbing his
hands last Wednesday morning, and ex-
claimed—What a swinging cold night
we've had—they have a monitor down
at Tom Tafts, and by that it was 10 de-
grees colder than nothing.—Keene Sentinel.
[The weather was uncommonly cold
about that time. A man, it is reported,
went into a store in this vicinity not long
since, (probably the same morning,) and
assured the bystanders that Esq. —'s
Mahomet was 3 degrees below Cicero.]
Gazette & Palladium.

The Halifax Royal Gazette of Dec.
29, contains and order in Council of
November 1st, 1830, declaring the port
of Sidney, in the Island of Cape Bre-
ton, a free ware housing port.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of Froxcroft Academy, and of Charles Warren.

Petition for an Academy at St. Albans was referred to the next Legislature. Bill to incorporate the proprietors of Fulton Steam Mills passed to be engrossed, also a Bill respecting the Agencies of Insurance Companies, and Resolve in favor of Ezra Hutchins.

Order of Notice granted on petitions of Selectmen of Hancock, Selectmen and Clerk of Bethel, David Haynes, and proprietors of Saco Boom.

Several Bills passed Stages.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Resolve in favour of Penobscot Indians, finally passed.

Resolve in favour of Elkanah McLellen passed to be engrossed, also an act to incorporate Fulton Steam Mill Company.

Bill to prevent fraud in the attachment of real estate was reported by the Judiciary committee, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Petition of Joel Miller for allowance of certain expenses, as Warden of the State Prison was referred to committee on State Prison.

Petition of George Leonard was laid on the table; also Bill to incorporate the town of Amherst, and Resolve in favour of Alfred Academy.

The Committee on State Printing reported that they had contracted with Messrs. Todd & Holden publishers of the Argus to do the State printing the current year, and the report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

The Treasurer's Bond was received and approved.

Two resolves in favour of the Warden of the State Prison passed to be engrossed.

Petition of the town of Brewer was referred to the next Legislature.

Petition of the Court of Sessions in Lincoln County for an alteration in the time of holding said Court in Topsham was read and committed.

The Secretary of State communicated a statement of expenditures heretofore made by this State for roads and bridges, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of Buckfield.

Resolve giving special powers to the Sheriff of Washington was refused a passage.

Petition of East Pond Plantation for separate representation, read and committed, also Selectmen of Milo, also of John Madigan.

Petition of John Haskell and James Clements referred to next Legislature. Resolve in favour of Alfred Academy passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

The Senate did not sit to day.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Bills Enacted.—To incorporate first Roman Catholic Society in the town of Hope, to regulate Fisheries in Warren, making further provision for the partition of real estate, to set off Andrew Weed from Thorndike to Knox, for the preservation of fish in the town of Columbia, also Resolve for selling timber on Indian Townships.

Several private Bills passed a first reading.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Williamson's History. The resolve providing conditionally for the purchase of three hundred and fifty copies of Mr. Williamson's History of Maine came from the Senate for concurrence, and was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Parks from the select committee to whom was referred the order offered by Mr. Hamlin yesterday propounding certain questions to the Justices of the Supreme Court, reported the same in a new draft, but retaining the same questions, and the order was then passed.

Resolve in favor of the Penobscot Indians passed to be engrossed.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Bill regulating Judicial process and proceedings was passed to be engrossed; and tomorrow, [Thursday] at eleven o'clock was assigned to take it into consideration.

Order of Notice was granted on petition of Saco Boom Company.

On motion of Mr. Herriek, ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the education of youth without the limits of incorporated towns and organized plantations. Also to inquire into the practicability and expediency of introducing a system of education into the Madawaska settlement, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Petitions read and committed of Thomas P. Stetson against the petition of Joseph Day and others in relation to the Beth Ferry, of the Stockholders of Saco Bank for a renewal of their charter, and of Joel Wellington for a change in the conditions of the sale of a township of land purchased by him of the State.

On motion of Mr. Fillebrown of Winthrop, ordered that the Committee on the

Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law in relation to Clerks of Courts, so as to allow them a fixed salary, and have their fees go into the public treasury.

On motion of Mr. Parks of Bangor, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint some person living in the Arrostook Settlement to perform the duties of town and plantation Clerks in publishing intentions of marriage, and also to appoint some suitable person in said settlement to solemnize marriages.

On motion of Mr. Pierce of Solon a committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of investing road-districts in towns, with certain corporate powers.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Resolve in favour of Ezra Hutchins had a first reading. His petition states that he has not been able to find a tract of land which he had purchased of the State, and prays to be remunerated for his expenses. The Resolve allows him twenty five dollars and seventy five cents.

Resolve reported by Mr. Boutelle from the committee on the Judiciary, providing for a special term of the Supreme Court at Norridgewock on the third of March next, had a first reading, and to-morrow [Friday] assigned for a second reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Stetson passed to be enacted.

Additional act respecting the practice of physic and surgery was read a third time and after some discussion was laid on the table till Monday at eleven o'clock.

The Resolve in relation to Mr. Williamson's history was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Barnard of Alna, Williams of Augusta, and Parks of Bangor.

The Bill relating to judicial process and proceedings not having been returned from the Senate, the House assigned Tuesday at eleven o'clock to take into consideration the motion for reconsidering the vote whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

Bill respecting Innholders, Retailers, and common victuallers, was taken up on the question passing it to be engrossed, and committed to Messrs. Herriek of Lewiston, Mc Gown of Bath and Hobbs of Waterborough.

On motion of Mr. Shapleigh of Berwick, ordered that the committee who have under consideration the subject of State Printing be requested to report to the House what progress has been made on the subject.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bills enacted. For the preservation of fish in the town of Columbia, to incorporate Roman Catholic Society in Hope, to regulate fisheries in Warren, and making further provision for the petition of real estate.

Resolve for selling timber on Indian Townships was finally passed.

Order of Notice granted on petition of Jedediah Adams and others, Selectmen of Greene.

Petition of R. Belcher and others for the establishment of the line between Freeport and Brunswick, read and committed—also petition of Jesse Baily and others—also remonstrance of James Rundlet and others against the renewal of the charter of the Manufacturers' Bank at Saco.

Ordered that Messrs. Bradbury of Hollis, Smith of Westbrook, and Harvard of Dresden be a committee with such as the Senate may join to inquire into the expediency of altering or repealing the law exempting from taxation certain manufacturing companies.

Ordered that Messrs. Harris and Mitchell of Portland, and Holden of Brunswick with such as the Senate may join be a committee to receive the property in the Treasurer's office from the late Treasurer of State and transfer it to the Treasurer elect.

Resolve in relation to Mr. Williamson's history was taken up and discussed, and further postponed till Monday at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, ordered that the Governor be requested to transmit to the House the account of Daniel Rose, as Land Agent, lately acted upon by the Governor and Council, and also the Report of a Committee of the Council in relation to timber cut upon Dead River, to the agency of which Samuel Folsome was appointed by said Land Agent.

On motion of Dr. Hardy of Bucksport, ordered that the Committee on appointment be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking the Isle of Wetmore from the town of Hancock and annexing it to the town of Bucksport, so that the inhabitants may vote in said Bucksport, &c.

Act respecting Agencies of Insurance Companies passed to be engrossed.

Militia.—On motion of Mr. Smith of Portland, ordered that the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a Resolve for the publication of the reports of trials in the Circuit Courts Martial, as contemplated by law passed Feb. 1827.

Lotteries.—On motion of Mr. Daggett of New-Vineyard, ordered that

Messrs. Daggett of N. V., White of Milburn, and Meigs of China, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law to prohibit the sale of Lottery tickets within this State.

State House.—The Secretary of State in compliance with an order of the House communicated a plan of the State House of Massachusetts, which on motion of Mr. White of Monmouth was referred to the Committee who have under consideration the subject of the State House of Maine.

Weights and Measures.—On motion Mr. Harris of Portland, ordered that Messrs. Harris of P. Bradbury of Anson, and Lewis of Whitefield, with such as the Senate may join be a Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a public standard of Weights and Measures in this State, to report by Bill or otherwise.

Petitions read and committed, of Freedom and Albion each praying for a separate portion of representation, of L. Stockwell for an alteration of the Militia law, of George Vincent and others for leave to build a bridge.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

A Resolve providing for a special term of the Supreme Court in Somerset Co. was taken up for consideration. The passage of the Resolve was advocated by Mr. Boutelle of Waterville and opposed by Mr. Williams of Augusta.

Mr. Boutelle contended that the passage of the Resolve was exceedingly important in order to clear the docket of the Court in that County within any reasonable time. Suitors in that court have been compelled to wait two years for trial. A special term was held last fall, but the time was all taken up in the trial of a single action, [an important case of a will involving property to the amount of nearly a hundred thousand dollars,] and it was exceedingly necessary to have another special term the ensuing spring to dispose of other pending cases, unless parties were to be compelled to wait three or four years for trial. Mr. Williams contended that the passage of the Resolve was altogether unnecessary and was without precedent. He considered it an imputation on the Court, for if an extra term was at any time necessary, the Court would always grant it by an adjournment. He had just had a conversation with the Chief Justice on the subject, who stated that the Resolve was altogether unnecessary, and that in case the business before the Court should require an extra term, the Court would provide one adjourning to some time convenient to the parties.

The Resolve was finally laid on the table till Wednesday at eleven o'clock, and committed in the mean time to Messrs. Boutelle of Waterville, Williams of Augusta, and Smith of Westbrook.

Remonstrance of sundry inhabitants of Portland against the appointment of Street Commissioners was presented by Mr. Harris, and committed.

Petition of 'The People's Society,' in the Co. of Waldo for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, was read and committed, also petition of the same society on the subject of Agriculture, praying for Legislative aid.

Bills enacted, to authorize the town of Wells to impose a tax on dogs, and to incorporate the town of Hampton.

Bills for regulating the practice of physic and surgery was taken up for consideration. Dr. Wells of Freeport, moved that the Bill be indefinitely postponed, and briefly gave his reasons in favour of postponement. The motion was opposed by Messrs. McCrate of Nobleborough, and Parks of Bangor, and decided in the negative. The Bill was then passed to be engrossed. It repeals the law passed in 1828, and provides that persons having regular certificates from Medical Institutions in other States, and exhibiting proof of good moral character, shall be allowed the same privileges for practising in their profession and recovering their dues, as those who receive degrees at the medical school of this state.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State transmitting, agreeably to an order of the House, a statement of the expenditures heretofore made by the State on roads and bridges. Five hundred copies of the statement were ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT. A convention has been held at Lancaster, N. H. to devise ways and means for the extension of the navigation of the Connecticut north of Barnet. A correspondent of the Haverhill Post writes—"We have just closed an animated convention and one which pledged itself strong that the navigation of Connecticut River should not be terminated at Barnet. Two thousand dollars were pledged upon the spot, after two thirds of the members had left, that if the Connecticut River Valley Steam Boat Company would extend its operations to Stewartstown in three years, that amount of stock should be subscribed for. This subscription is to be generally circulated, and there can be no doubt that more than \$10,000 will in a few days be pledged. The whole community are zealously engaged, and you may rely upon it, if your

company do not make haste, we will steal the march of you. It is safe to calculate that the river will be made navigable, and in three years the waters of the Androscoggin and Connecticut and of the Connecticut and Memphremagog shall be united."

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

On Saturday, 22d ult. both Houses were occupied most of the day in testimony to the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Meredith concluded his argument for the Respondent, and Mr. Wirt commenced on the same side. In the House Mr. Hodges offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform this House what measures have been taken by the Executive in relation to the capture, on the fourth of July, 1829, of the ship Galatea, late of the port of New Bedford, by a Portuguese naval squadron, then blockading the port of Terceira; and also in relation to the imprisonment and robbery of the crew of said ship; and to the capture of other American vessels under the same order of blockade.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to lay before this House any correspondence that may have been had touching this matter, within the knowledge or possession of the Secretary.

In the Senate, Jan. 24, Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the inhabitants of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, praying for aid to erect and support an hospital in that city, for the use of disabled seamen; and a memorial was also presented by Mr. Sprague, praying for the repeal of the Act of last session, for the removal of the Southern Indians west of the Mississippi, and further praying that treaties made in pursuance of that Act may be rejected. Mr. Wirt, on the opening of the Court of Impeachment, resumed his argument of Saturday. He occupied the Court throughout the day, and had not concluded, when an adjournment took place.

In the House, Mr. Davies, of S. C. from the committee of Judiciary, submitted a report from the majority of that Committee, on the question of repealing the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, accompanied by a bill "to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act of the 4th of September, 1789."

Mr. Buchanan, from the same committee, was desirous to present the report of the minority of the Committee; but the Speaker stated that the question must first be put on the reading of the bill.

The bill was then read a first time, and a motion made for its second reading, when,

Mr. Buchanan again moved for leave to present the report of the minority of the committee; but the chair stated that, as the House could not entertain two motions at a time, that made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was out of order. He could have an opportunity hereafter to present the report.

Mr. Doddridge moved the rejection of the bill, and on his motion demanded the yeas and nays.

The Speaker stated that the question would be on now giving the bill its second reading; and, if the House refused to order it to be read a second time, it would amount to a rejection of it.

On the motion to read a second time, Mr. Doddridge demanded the yeas and nays: pending which demand.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that that body was now sitting as a High Court of Impeachment: whereupon,

The House then, on motion, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate, to attend the trial of the Impeachment of Judge Peck.

In Senate Jan. 25, a written message from the President of the U. States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the state of the British Establishment in the valley of the Columbia; and the state of the fur trade, as carried on by the citizens of the United States, and the Hudson Bay Company. The report was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the case of the impeachment, Mr. Wirt, on the part of the respondent finally concluded his argument at 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

There was some discussion in the House of Representatives on the subject of the disposition of the bill reported by a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary Act, so as to combine a full discussion with a prompt decision of the question. The hour had expired before the matter was determined, and the House proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

From the New-York American.

LATEST AND, PROBABLY, LAST ACT OF BOLIVAR.—By an arrival at Baltimore on Saturday from St. Martha, a friend has received a letter from an officer high in the Columbian service, from which he permits us to make the following extract—an extract that, taken in connexion with the proclamation enclosed in the letter, and which we translate, leaves little room for hope that Bolivar

could survive. His dying exhortations will do more to vindicate his own fame, than, we fear, to pacify and unite his countrymen.

SANTA MARTHA, 12th Dec. 1830.

The Liberator spent a month at Baranguilla; previous, a month at Soledad, where he caught a severe cold which he carried to Baranguilla. Some days he was better, and some worse, until it settled on his lungs; and when he arrived here he was a complete skeleton. He was carried on shore, and since the 5th, has been getting worse and worse, and yesterday took the sacrament. He has made a short address to his countrymen, a copy of which I enclose. It was dictated in a moment of great agony, which may apologise for its shortness, and short sentences: which were pauses during which he rested. I am afraid he will go off. God grant this may not be the case, as many ambitious chiefs may arise.

You will no doubt hear that this place was attacked by the Indians of the Zurega, &c. who were completely beaten by the militia. The other factions of Rio de la Hach have been completely beaten; so that by Christmas, we shall be quiet, please God.

ADDRESS OF BOLIVAR. [Translated for the New-York American.]

Columbians:—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty there, where tyranny only reigned.

I have labored disinterestedly, abandoning my fortune and my repose.

I relinquished the command when I found that you doubted of my disinterestedness.

My enemies abused your credulity, and assailed that which is most precious to me—my reputation and my love of liberty.

I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have conducted me to the verge of the grave. I pardon them.

On the point of disappearing amidst you, my tender affection (carino) suggests that I ought to manifest to you my last wishes.

I aspire to no other glory than that of consolidating Colombia; all ought to labor for the inestimable blessing of union; the people by obeying the actual government, in order to escape from anarchy; the ministers of the sanctuary by addressing their prayers to Heaven; the soldiery by employing their arms to defend the guarantees of society.

Columbians!—If my death shall contribute to the disappearance of parties and the consolidation of the Union, I shall descend with calmness to the grave. (Signed) SIMON BOLIVAR.

San Pedro, 10th Dec. 1830.

Louisiana.—The Legislature of this State on the 4th inst. proceeded to the choice of a Governor from the two candidates, Messrs. Romans and Hamilton, who obtained the greatest number of votes at the election in August last.—Mr. Roman, the Clay candidate, it will be recollected, received 3638 votes, and Mr. Hamilton, (Jackson) 2701. Previous to the balloting, Mr. Hamilton addressed a note to the members of both Houses withdrawing himself from a competitor. Mr. Roman was almost unanimously chosen Governor of the State for the term of four years.

On the 10th inst. JOSEPH STODDARD JOHNSTON, the present able and gentlemanly incumbent, was re-elected Senator to Congress for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. On the first ballot Mr. Johnston was chosen, having received 29 votes and General Dawson, (Jackson) 22.

Mr. Clay, with his family, had arrived at N. Orleans.

The Washington Globe, a new administration paper, recently established at the Seat of Government, says: "We are permitted to say, that if it should be the will of the nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons."

This is official; President Jackson now stands before the People as a candidate for re-election, in spite of his pledges, his proposed amendments to the constitution, and the former arguments of his partisans on all sides.

Fire and destruction of Life.—We learn from Dexter, that early on Friday morning last the building (two stories) occupied by Rev. S. Baker as the "Christian School," was entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Michel Duggan, a sick man lying at the point of death, was consumed in the flames, all efforts to remove him—(such was the suddenness of the conflagration)—being unavailing. The fire took in an apartment under the building which contained shavings and other combustible materials.—The persons in the house escaped with not much besides their night dresses.—About every thing else was destroyed. Mr. Duggan formerly resided in Cape Elizabeth. He has left a wife and one daughter in Dexter, and has another daughter living in Danville. He was 58 years old. At his own request, such was the impossibility of removing him, the watchers were obliged to leave him to the destruction of the devouring element. He could not probably have survived his sickness more than twelve or fifteen hours longer, had not this accident taken place. Gardiner Chron.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

PARTY SPIRIT.

The majority in the Legislature have hit upon an expedient which, if carried out, will we think enable them to raise a political tempest, and to spend the people's money to their heart's content. There is no state of feeling so congenial to Jacksonism as high excitement. The course taken by the Jackson party, ever since the September Election, has prepared us to expect the state of things, which now seems inevitable. It will be recollected that as soon as the result of the late election was ascertained, the Jackson papers set up the cry, that the minority were determined on defeating, if possible, the salutary operations of the Government—This was their tone until the Legislature assembled—then we were told that the minority were earping at every thing—that delay and embarrassment was all their object—still, for aught we have been able to discern, the minority have been busily at work upon the legitimate business of the session; doing every thing in their power to advance the great interests of the State. Alarmed at this tranquility the majority have at length thrown the "apple of discord" by raising a committee for the silly and unnecessary purpose of adopting measures to legalize the doings of the last legislature. This is the pretended object merely; the real object being to draw the minority into collision with the majority—to create a storm. In this we think it probable they may succeed. The occasion being given by the majority, will be duly and suitably improved by the minority. If it is thought best by the dominant party to impugn the last Legislature we advise them, at once, to make up their minds to risk the consequences—on them be all the honor or all the disgrace of such a course. It is a game of their own playing. The minority will not shrink from the contest.

P. S. Since the above was put in type we hear from Portland that the committee have reported a Bill, which graciously pardons the sins of last winter. The subject is now before the Legislature and the discussion will cost us only about \$400 a day—so we go.

SHERIFF OF OXFORD.

We notice in the Portland Advertiser that the nomination of WILLIAM C. WHITNEY Esq. as Sheriff of this County has been rejected by the Council, and that Gen. ALDEN BLOSSOM has been since nominated to that office. We presume the nomination of General Blossom has been or will be confirmed—as a mere question between Jackson men this does not perhaps concern us—we ought neither to be elated nor depressed—we are not. It is however but an act of justice to a highly deserving officer to say that Sheriff Whitney (who was appointed eight years ago by Governor Parris) has been a prompt faithful and energetic servant of the public. The Courts, Bar, and his fellow citizens, have no occasion to complain of him as Sheriff—his numerous friends will be astonished that he has been thus removed, for we consider him as virtually removed. We ought here also to say that we entertain none, but the most friendly feelings towards Gen. Blossom: and that next to Sheriff Whitney he has our preference over the whole multitude of candidates, who have presented their claims to the ear of the Governor. Here we stop—should any one ask us how this thing has been brought about, we would refer to the managers for the people on Paris Hill. They can explain it.

The following from the Nashville Republican, will go to show that the Indians themselves are not so far against the plan of removing, as the federal editors would have it; but that they are willing to conform to the act of Congress:—

"We understand on highly respectable authority, that three of the Cherokee chiefs have gone to Washington to confer with the Government, and that, if they shall be unable to effect a more desirable arrangement, they are authorized to say, to the government that the Cherokees are ready to enter into a treaty having for its object their removal beyond the Mississippi."

It is a pity that those bigoted office-seekers cannot find something of more sense and importance to dwell upon, than to be eternally harping about the act of Congress for the removal of the Indians. They seem to be in the want of subjects to write upon. I think that their columns might be much more profitably filled by publishing something somewhere near the truth at least; and thereby preserve something for posterity that is of more consequence than the continued rant about the "poor Indians."—Jeffersonian.

We had given our friends, as we believed, sufficient information on the Indian question, to enable them to understand it; and we had determined to leave them to reflection, not as partisans but as friends of humanity and Justice. We depart from our purpose now simply to correct the gross deception of a writer in the Jeffersonian from which the above extract is taken. The writer of this article, as well as the editor of the paper, must have known that the quotation from the Nashville Republican was a sheer falsehood. The following letter from the three Cherokee Chiefs alluded to, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, must convince our readers and those of the Jeffersonian where truth and where falsehood has been told. It is truly painful to see the public press thus prostituted.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

GENTLEMEN: We have seen, since our arrival in Washington, two errone-

ous statements, as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from Southern prints, which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that "the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided reservations in fee are given to certain characters," &c.

Secondly, it is said that "President Jackson informed Governor Gilmer that a treaty could be made with the Cherokees, suitable reservations being made to certain Chiefs, who wished to remain," &c.

Not long since a special agent was despatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations; and to ascertain whether or not they would treat. He attended the late General Council of the Nation, made known his business in a written communication, and persuading the Chiefs and People of the liberality of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens in which the selfish interests and cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia to survey and dispose of their lands by lottery to her citizens, was set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees not to treat, even upon the proviso alluded to, and a resolution to hazard all their rights to the danger threatened, than to suffer personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time relying on the justice of the constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly declared to the Government and its agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they are firmly and unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness and their country in market.

Respectfully, your obedient servants.

R. TAYLOR,

JOHN RIDGE,

W. S. COODY,

Cherokee Delegation.

Washington City, 11th Dec. 1831.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.

The election of Senator of the U. States from Kentucky (to succeed Mr. Rowan) has been postponed to the next session of the Legislature. On the 13th ult. the State Officers were elected, and they are all decided friends to HENRY CLAY. We consider Kentucky as decidedly in favor of Henry Clay. Still our federal friend of the Jeffersonian tells us that Kentucky is for Jackson. The following selections from Kentucky papers, will exhibit the cause of difficulty in the election of Senator.

From the Kentucky Commentator.

Mr. Rudd, Senator from Washington county, and Mr. Thompson, Senator from Mercer, Messrs. Brown, Representative of Owen, Chiles, of Bath, Haynes, of Caldwell, Dyer, of Ohio, and Grigsby, of Bullitt—although personally in favour of Mr. Clay, and decidedly opposed to the present administration, voted throughout for some one of the Jackson candidates: under the impression that their counties contain majorities in favour of the present administration, and that they were instructed, or that they were under some pledge, or obligations, express or implied, to act accordingly.—None of the friends of the administration voted for Mr. Crittenden. M. DeJarnett, Senator from Madison, and Sprigg, of Shelby, each of which counties contains a large majority opposed to the present administration: and Mr. Guthrie, of Louisville, and Mr. Whittington, of Woodford, both of whom were directly and positively instructed, by majorities of their constituents, to vote for Mr. Crittenden, voted, throughout, for some one of the Jackson candidates. If the above named Clay members from supposed Jackson counties, or any one of them, had voted their own sentiments, or if the said Jackson members from Clay counties, or any one of them, had been governed by the will of their constituents, Mr. Crittenden would have been elected on the first, or any subsequent vote.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—"The long agony is not over." At the time of our paper's going to press, the Legislature of Kentucky had fifteen ballots for a U. States Senator, extending through three days, without coming to a choice. The members friendly to Mr. Clay, but alleged to have been pledged or instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator—have gone against us! The members friendly to Gen. Jackson, but representing counties friendly to Mr. Clay, and who have been instructed to vote for a Senator friendly to Mr. Clay—have also gone against us. The final result is doubtful. An appeal to the people, however, at the next August elections, is most probable. This we shall be satisfied with. We wish no misrepresentations in our favor—and we have had enough of what we consider misrepresentations against us. Mr. Crittenden being a candidate had abstained from voting, throughout.

Frankfort Kentuckian, Jan. 7.

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.

We have in a former paper, called the attention of young farmers and mechanics to the Scientific Tracts published in Boston semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum. We would again remind them that the numbers continue to furnish, in the most interesting manner, the most valuable instruction—they can be examined at Mr. Barton's Bookstore.

IRREGULARITY IN THE MAILS.

The mail, which went out from the office in this village on Tuesday last for Dixfield via Bethel, was returned again on Friday. Our Dixfield subscribers will attach the blame to the Post Office and not to us, that their papers have been detained a week. The fault is in either the Postmaster of North Norway, Greenwood or Bethel Hill. We know that the mail was regularly sent out from the office in this village. Such negligence demands an excuse from the Post Master implicated. We do not charge the Postmasters with design in this detention of the mail. Their characters forbid such a suspicion. But there was great negligence—not only our papers but the whole packet of letters &c. from Portland to Dixfield and Weld came back.

THE SEASON.

We have now a sufficient quantity of snow to make good sleighing. The winter has been without any snow of consequence, until the 1st inst.—On the first and fourth we had old fashioned snow storms.

The Court of Sessions for Kennebec County have appointed DANIEL STONE of Augusta to be County Treasurer in the place of JOSHUA GAGE deceased.

ERRATA.—Our readers will please notice the following correction of errors which occurred in Mr. Merrill's Address, which we published in our last week's paper.—In the first column, 3d paragraph from the bottom, 7th line, for "participate as" read *participation*; or—in the second line from the bottom, for "their interest" read *and their interest*—in the second column, 3d paragraph from the top, 11th line, for "when some" read *where, some*—in the 4th paragraph from the bottom, 20th line, for "alone" read *alone*—in the 3d column, 41st line from the bottom, for "judgment and glory" read *judgment glory*—4th column, 9th line from the top, for "arising" read *aiming*.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Members of the Legislature and others in every part of the State, who are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson as President of the U. States, are requested to meet at Portland, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, to take into consideration the various business that may be deemed expedient. A general attendance is requested. Jan. 28, 1831.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 2d inst. Col. SIMON CUMMINGS, Crier of the Courts, and formerly Representative, from Paris, in the State Legislature.

In Hartford, on the 25th ult. suddenly, Mrs. Olivia, wife of Mr. Paul Duten Jr. aged 25.

In Green, on the 17th ult. widow Jerusia, relic of the late deacon John Keen of Turner, in the 93d year of her age.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 Bush-

els of well seeded CLOVER TOPS, for which Cash will be paid—or cleaned for one sixth part, by the subscriber at the Steep Falls.

JOEL PARKHURST.

Norway, Feb. 8, 1831.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the *Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

THOSE of our subscribers with whom we have agreed for BARK, will much oblige by bringing it soon. Dec. 27.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AMULET,

VOL. II.

We scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the NEW-YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and, to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good-will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus far our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious: but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would unfurl the standard of union, and show the scoffers that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to ourselves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfixing them for, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, a noble faculty, with which an all-good Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original Tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—"there is a time to laugh," and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Poetry, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—Interesting Anecdotes, Extracts, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

The claims which the Amulet has put forth to Originality, will be very much augmented. In addition to the distinguished names already on our list of Contributors, and which the Editor fondly hopes will not be lessened, he is enabled to say confidently, that the second volume of the Amulet will contain articles from several distinguished Authors on the other side of the Atlantic—the former literary associates of the Editor.

Persons forwarding five subscriptions will receive a sixth copy for their trouble.

The only cause of complaint, as far as we are aware, which has been found in the first Volume shall be removed. The Amulet will be published and mailed punctually on the 7th and 21st of every month.

Terms.—To City Subscribers, supplied by a Carrier, and in handsome printed Covers, One Dollar and Twenty-five cents. Subscribers supplied by mail, One Dollar. Subscriptions payable in advance.

TO PRINTERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau st. Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, takes less ink, and less labour in working, than most other type.

Diamond, per lb. \$2.00 Small Pica, \$0.35 Pearl, 1.40 Pica, 36 Nonpareil, 90 English, 36 Minion, 70 Great Primer, 34 Brevier, 56 Double Pica, 32 Bourgeois, 46 Six Line Pica, 30 Long Primer, 46 all larger, 30

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has been used for stereotyping on very favorable terms.

Old Type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 lbs.

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Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2 on settlement of their accounts, or in any type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

Jan. 13 34

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents. 2

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Convey Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

A Farm

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the

town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy, will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 3, 1831. 34

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

CENSUS
Of the several towns, plantations and other places, in the State of Maine, for the years 1820 and 1830.

TOWNS, &c.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Alfred,	1271	1453
Berwick,	2736	3168
Biddeford,	1738	1995
Cornish,	1088	1234
Elliot,	1679	1845
Hollis,	1762	2273
Kittery,	1886	2202
Kennebunk,	2145	2233
Kennebunk Port,	2478	2763
Lebanon,	2223	2391
Limerick,	1377	1426
Limington,	2122	2320
Lyman,	1387	1502
Newfield,	1147	1289
Parsonfield,	2355	2465
Saco,	2532	3219
Sanford,	1831	2327
South Berwick,	1475	1577
Wells,	2660	2977
York,	3224	3485
Waterboro',	1762	1816
Buxton,	2590	2856
Territory in dispute between Hollis & Waterboro',		16
Shapleigh,	2815	1490
Acton,		1398

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Baldwin,	1120	947
Brunswick,	2931	3547
Bridgton,	1160	1541
Cape Elizabeth,	1688	1695
Cumberland,		1558
Danville,	1085	1128
Durham,	1562	1731
Falmouth,	1673	1966
Freeport,	2184	2623
Gorham,	2795	2988
Gray,	1479	1575
Harpwell,	1253	1352
Minot,	2524	2908
North Yarmouth,	3679	2664
New Gloucester,	1658	1682
Otisfield,	1107	1273
Poland,	1353	1917
Portland,	8581	12601
Raymond,	1388	1760
Scarboro',	2232	2105
Standish,	1619	2023
Westbrook,	2502	3238
Windham,	1793	2186
Sebago,		586
Pownal,	1058	1308
Harrison,	789	1067
Gore between Raymond & Gray,		25
Territory in dispute between Raymond and Poland,		65
Cape between Raymond and Standish,		52
Thompson Pond Planta.		180

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Bath,	3026	3773
Jefferson,	1577	2074
Wiscasset,	2138	2244
Woolwich,	1330	1484
Warren,	1825	2030
Thomaston,	2651	4221
Waldoboro',	2449	3113
Topsham,	1429	1564
Friendship,	587	634
Cushing,	600	681
Wales,	515	612
Lisbon,	2240	2423
Lewiston,	1312	1549
Dresden,	1338	1559
Union,	1390	1612
St. George,	1325	1652
Whitefield,	1429	2020
Edgecomb,	1629	1258
Westport,		554
Newcastle,	1243	1544
Alna,	978	1175
Nobleboro',	1588	1876
Bremen,		770
Litchfield,	2120	2308
Richmond,		1313
Boothbay,	1950	2290
Bowditcham,	2259	2061
Bowdoin,	1777	2095
Washington,	652	1134
Patricktown,	292	382
Bristol,	2946	2450
Monhegan Island,	68	67
Georgetown,	1165	1258
Phillipsburg,	1119	1311
Muske Ridge Islands,		58
Matinic Island,		13
Ragged Island,		14
Matinic Rock,		5

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Waterville,	1719	2216
Sidney,	1890	2191
Wayne,	1051	1153
Fayette,	824	1049
Clinton,	1356	2125
Winslow,	935	1259
Gore between Clinton and Pittsfield,		99
Greene,	1309	1324
Leeds,	1534	1685
Winthrop,	1619	1887
Readfield,	1511	1884
Monmouth,	1590	1882
Windsor,	1054	1485
Gardiner,	2053	3709
China,	1754	2234
Albion,	1204	1393
Territory North of Albion,		26

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Chesterville,	621	923
Vienna,	665	722
New Sharon,	1219	1599
Mount Vernon,	1293	1439
Augusta,	2457	3980
Vassalboro',	2434	2761
Belgrade,	1121	1375
Rome,	553	883
Dearborn,	463	619
Hallowell,	2929	3964
Pittston,	1337	1800
Farmington,	1938	2341
Temple,	615	798
Wilton,	1115	1640

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Fryeburg,	1057	1353
Fryeburg acad. grant,	40	74
Eastman and Bradley's grant,	8	44
Fryeburg addition,	129	165
Buckfield,	1501	1510
Livermore,	2174	2456
Bethel,	1267	1620
Dixfield,	595	890
Holmes,	34	71
Andover west surplus,	31	119
Weld,	489	766
Berlin,	223	482
No. 1, 1st Range,	158	223
No. 3, 2d "	23	114
Township E.	40	49
Andover,	368	399
Andover north surplus,	26	26
No. 5, 2d Range,	13	13
No. 5, 1st Range,	27	27
Township B.	6	109
No. 1, 3d Range,	125	125
Township No. 7,	113	122
" No. 6,	155	200
Carthage,	171	333
Mexico,	148	344
Jay,	1614	1276
Canton,		759
Albany,	288	387
Sweden,	249	487
Lovell,	430	698
Waterford,	1035	1123
Paris,	1844	2307
Turner,	1726	2218
Hiram,	700	1026
Brownfield,	747	936
Porter,	456	641
Rumford,	871	1126
Newry,	304	345
Gilead,	328	377
Riley,	44	57
Howard's gore,	67	127
Hamlin's gore,	65	77
Denmark,	792	954
Summer,	1055	1099
Woodstock,	392	573
Chandler's gore,	42	60
Plantation No. 2,	97	211
Peru,	343	666
Hartford,	1133	1297
Hebron,	1727	915
Norway,	1294	1712
Oxford,		1101
Greenwood,	509	694
Batchelder's grant,	91	124

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Towns, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830
Fairfield,	1609	2002
Milburn,		1006
Madison,	881	1272
Canaan,	1470	1076
Chandlerville,	155	172
Cornville,	652	1104
Pittsfield,	315	609
Hartland,	411	718
Palmyra,	266	912
Corinna,	411	1077
St. Albans,	371	911
Ripley,	325	644
Parkman,	255	808
Abbot,	44	405
Monson,	73	411
No. 8, 8th range,		21
Vaughan or No. 8 9th R.		30
No. 9, 9th Range,		109
Haskell Plantation,		47
Norridgework,	1454	1710
Starks,	1053	1471
Bloomfield,	889	1072
No. 3, 3d Range,		20
No. 4, 4th Range,		32
Jerusalem Plantation,		63
Keen's Plantation,		17
No. 1, 2d Range,		193
No. 1, 3d Range,		62
Smith's Plantation,		41
No. 1, 4th Range,		9
Dead river settlement,		61
Boles Stand,		2
Holden's Plantation,		14
Gilman Pond Planta.		335
East Pond Plantation,	141	299
North Salem,		389
Emden,		664
New Portland,	817	1215
Kingfield,	464	554
Freeman,	517	724
Aven,	450	745
New Vineyard,	591	869
Industry,	791	902
Strong,	862	935
Phillips,	634	954
Concord,	250	391
Mercer,	743	1210
Anson,	948	1532
Athens,	590	1200
Harmony,	584	925
Solon,	468	768
Brighton,	482	722
Bingham,	336	538
Wellington,		639
Moscow,	286	405
No. 3, 3d Range,		195
No. 3, 2d Range,		66
No. 3, 4th Range,		25
No. 2, 2d Range,		60
No. 1, 3d Range,		74

No. 1, 4th, Range, 41 11
21,787 35,788
[Remainder next week.]



AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.
Extracts from the Albany County Agricultural Report for 1830. By J. B. Originally published in the New York Farmer for December last.

WHEAT.—The quality of this crop has improved within a few years from the attention paid in selecting soil and preventing smut. The method of steeping the seed in brine, and intermixing lime with it before sowing, is become more general, and is found to be a certain prevention against smutty grain.

BARLEY has been a good crop, particularly where sown early, upon dry or well conditioned land. This is an important staple of our country; and at the present price, 75 cents, one of the most profitable of out tillage crops. Its product upon good dry loams may be considered double that of wheat, and less exhausting to the soil. It is recommended to roll this grain when two or three inches high. I have found the practice beneficial. It buries the collar of the plant, and causes thereby an increase of seed stems.

INDIAN CORN.—Corn as well as barley is a good crop on grounds adapted to its growth; but on the soils that are exhausted by cropping, that are stiff and cold or habitually wet, it is seldom that the product of either compensates for the labor bestowed upon their culture. I find from twelve years' practice that the cheapest and best mode of harvesting corn is to cut it up at the root as soon as it is fit to gather, and immediately to tie it in stooks. It may be husked and cribbed in two or three weeks after cutting, or suffered to remain longer. Two men will cut with a proper instrument and stook two acres in a day. I think that it economises labor, increases and improves the fodder, and leaves the ground free in time for a wheat crop, and does not impair the quality of the grain. I usually cut my corn the first week in September, but have sometimes done it in August. There is an economy in preparing this food for swine, which I will take the liberty of recommending. This economy consists in graining and boiling it the same as for family use. Admit that one tenth goes for toll, the boiling costs nothing, for it can be done evenings on the kitchen fire; and I venture to say, that two bushels thus prepared, will make more pork than three bushels fed in the ordinary way. Who has not observed that an animal whether hog, ox, or horse, fed high with dry corn, or other grain, voids a portion of it in a half digested, and often in a sound undecomposed state. Common sense teaches that grain thus fed is half wasted. The cob, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, contains considerable nutriment. If ground with the corn therefore and scalded for neat cattle, it both increases and improves the food. Hogs do not eat it.

To gentlemen cutting lucerne for hay, and it is often desirable to do this with the third cutting, I would particularly recommend, that after the grass has laid a few hours in the swarth, to make it into cocks, not exceeding a yard in diameter, and as high as convenient, placing it on in layers with the fork, and pointing at the top. Two days will cure it sufficient for mowing, and every leaf will be saved; whereas by spreading, the leaves will crumble and be lost ere the stalk is dry. This is the practice I also adopt with my clover, merely opening it two or three hours to the sun before it is drawn from the field. By the bye,—let me repeat my advice to my brother farmers who have light rich soils, to try an acre of lucerne. If they have small farms, one acre of this grass is worth twelve acres of pasture. If they have large farms, it will prove extremely servicable to the dairy, when the pastures are short, and is always convenient for working cattle. I compute an acre to be worth to me fifty dollars annually. It will keep six cattle, and keep them well, from the 15th or 20th of May. I sowed an acre on the 7th of May. I cut it twice for soiling, and then feed off a fine aftermath. As pasture grasses, the orchard and tall meadow oat grasses hold a pre-eminent rank. They grow at all seasons where the ground is free from frost,—they grow luxuriantly, and they yield an abundance of tender nutritious food.

FRUIT was seriously injured by the late frosts of spring. The plum, however, escaped unhurt; and as the cold weather of May destroyed or kept back the curculio, we had a very abundant yield of this fruit. The peach and pear gave but a very light crop. Grapes were generally cut off, except in the city. In some neighborhoods the apple was wholly destroyed in the blossoms, in others there has been a tolerable crop. Many pear trees suffered from what is termed,

I think erroneously, a blight. The disease has assumed a new form this year. Its attacks were heretofore confined to the branches. It has now seized the trunks. I have taken up several, of four and five inches in diameter; the limbs and foliage of some were apparently sound and healthy, but the bark of whose trunks was perfectly dead, from 6 to 24 inches, at different heights from the ground. Among all the speculations upon the cause of this disease, I have met with nothing satisfactory. Kirby and Spence, in their 'Introduction to Entomology,' vol. i, p. 212, 13, speak of a small beetle, which at different times has devastated the fir forests of Germany.—(Bartrichius Typographus F) which feeds upon the soft inner bark only, but which attacks this important part in such vast numbers, 80,000 sometimes being found in a single tree, that it is infinitely more noxious than any of those which bore into the wood. I introduce this passage to induce new vigilance in our orchardists and gardeners to discover the cause of this disease in one of our most valuable fruits.

Sheep.—To cure the foot rot in sheep the Germans pare away the superfluous hoof and deceased flesh with a sharp knife, and after applying some caustic liquor with a brush, say oil of vitrol mixed with three times its quantity of water, the sheep are put in a clean stable. They must be examined every day, and a further operation be made if necessary.

Mr. Parkinson, an English agriculturist, recommends the use of lime, after paring the hoofs, and washing them in chamber ley, with a sponge; he rubs in the lime if the disease is bad, and puts the sheep in a stable with lime scattered on the floor two or three inches deep, where they should be kept six or eight hours.

FATTENING FOWLS WITH POTATOES.
There is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed, they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while they are hot, and the meal added, —when the mess is given to them.

ECONOMICAL LAMP.
In the absence of lamp oil, you will find that hogslard, which is always at hand, will serve as a *make shift*, if you insert a piece of knitting needle along side of the wick, that shall extend from the bottom of the lamp to the flame.—The heat of the wire will preserve the fluidity of the lard.

INFORMATION WANTED.
WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH, advertizes in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Post of the 25th ult. for information respecting his son, LEROY MAYHUGH, who is if now living about 25 years of age. He left Chillicothe for Philadelphia, 7 years ago last fall; about two years afterwards, he was in Loudon county, Va. and about three years since his father received a letter from him dated at Eastport, in this State, to which place he had just then arrived —since that time nothing has been heard from him. Any one possessing information on the subject, will communicate it to WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH, Chillicothe, Ohio, and thus relieve the anguish and receive the thanks of an afflicted father.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,
HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS on the plan proposed by Lunt Carpenter L. L. D.
THE LIBRARY OF EDUCATION, or some thoughts concerning education, by John Locke—and a treatise on education by John Milton, with an appendix containing Locke's memoranda of study,
THE WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS the learned and authentic Jewish historian and celebrated warrior, containing twenty Books of the Jewish antiquities, seven Books of the Jewish war, and the life of Josephus, written by himself, translated from the original Greek according to Havercamp's accurate edition, together with explanatory notes and observations with elegant engravings, complete in two volumes.
THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, handsomely bound in embossed leather, and contain twelve highly finished engravings; among which is a portrait of the Marchioness of Carmathans grand daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
THE TOKEN, a Christmas and New Year's Present, embellished with 11 highly finished engravings, and neatly bound in embossed leather.
THE YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE, a Christmas and New-Year's Gift for young People. Containing 7 beautiful engravings.
THE MAINE REGISTER, and United States Calendar for 1831.—Price only 25 cents.
THE FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by John Eberle, a very popular work.
KNAPP'S trial for the murder of Capt. White of Salem.
The Armenians, a tale of Constantinople, by Charles Macfarland Esq. in two volumes.
The PRACTICE OF MEDICINE according to the principles of Physiological Science, by J. Carter. Translated from the French. Feb. 1.

JOURNAL OF LAW.
THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.
S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.
Oct. 1, 1830.

Mantua-Making
AND
MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW
RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their future custom.

She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Bonnets, Hoods, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of
BAND BOXES.
Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

Dutch Bolting
CLOTHS.

KEPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of JOS. HARROD, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE-STREET, at the importers prices by
S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE
HAS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;
consisting of Sup. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Flannels;
PRINTS of all colors and prices;—Sheetings; Shirtings; Linens; Hosiery, &c. &c.

The above will be offered at the lowest prices for cash.
Portland, Dec. 22. 6w28-

NEW FALL
Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.
Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle-Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED
Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH. Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.
Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,
AGENT for Publishers of Books, A & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union,